

CABLE NEWS

From All Parts of the Old World.

BRUTALITIES IN BULGARIA.

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TURKEY.

OTTOMAN ATROCITIES IN BULGARIA—GENERAL INCENDIARISM AND INDISCRIMINATE SLAUGHTER—THE SERVIAN MILITIA TO BE MOBILIZED.

LONDON, June 23, 1876. The Daily News this morning publishes a letter from its Constantinople correspondent, dated June 16, giving details of atrocities committed in Bulgaria during the insurrection, and which still continue, by the Bashi-Bazouks (Turkish irregular troops).

PHILADELPHIA, June 23, 1876. The writer says all movable property has been plundered, houses and villages burned, and old men, women and children indiscriminately slaughtered. It is estimated that the provinces which heretofore yielded to the government an annual revenue of \$4,000,000 will not pay one-quarter of that sum this year or for years to come.

TERIBLE SLAUGHTER. Various estimates place the number of lives sacrificed at from 15,000 to 20,000.

VILLAGES IN ASHES. The correspondent names thirty-seven villages known to have been destroyed.

WORSE THAN SLAVERY. Among the refugees, the number of whom is very small, there is not a girl over ten years of age.

DEATH AND DESOLATION AFTER JOY AND CONTENTMENT. In the village of Serdika, in the district of Philippopolis, 1,600 persons are known to have been killed.

This village consisted of 400 houses, and was prosperous and peaceful. Every house has been burned, and all the inhabitants killed except a few women and children who took refuge in Philippopolis, and some women who were carried off by the Bashi-Bazouks.

FOREIGN INTERFERENCE. These cruelties have made a great impression at Constantinople. The English Ambassador has intervened with the government to put an end to them.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICE OF THE REPORT. In the House of Commons this afternoon Mr. Forster gave notice that he will ask Mr. Disraeli on Monday whether he can give any information regarding the truth of the statements in the Daily News' Constantinople letter of the cruelties of the Turks in Bulgaria.

THE SERVIAN ARMY TO TAKE POSITIONS IN THE FIELD. A special despatch from Vienna, published in the second edition of the Times to-day, says that, according to intelligence received from Belgrade, an order for the mobilization of the first contingent of the Servian militia has been issued. Each brigade is to assemble in its station to-morrow.

Next week an order will be issued for the mobilization of the second contingent. At the end of that week the army is to take its strategic positions on the frontier.

At the same time Prince Milan is to issue a manifesto to the people and proceed to the army.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN? As an intention to attack Turkey is still disclaimed, these measures, if carried into effect, may be meant as a demonstration and pressure to promote the diplomatic success of M. Ristie, the Servian Minister.

THE SULTAN'S SICK. CONSTANTINOPLE, June 23, 1876. Sultan is not well.

ARRESTS AND ALARMS. Several Circassians have been arrested on charges in connection with the recent assassinations.

The police have seized a quantity of arms and ammunition.

THE GARRISON OF THE CAPITAL SAID TO HAVE REVOLVED. PARIS, June 23, 1876. La France publishes a report that the garrison at Constantinople has revolted. The report is not confirmed from any other source.

GREAT POWERS' COMBINATION AGAINST THE SERVIAN REPORT FOR REFORM. LONDON, June 24, 1876. The Standard's special despatch from Vienna says Count Andrassy has frequently conferred of late with the Russian and other ambassadors. It has been agreed to instruct the foreign representatives at Belgrade that Servia must not expect any assistance, or even benevolent neutrality, if she commences war against Turkey.

RUSSO-ACHTIAN PREPARATION FOR EMERGENCIES. Russia and Austria have agreed to meet jointly any emergency arising in Servia.

THE SULTAN'S PALACE GUARDED BY TROOPS—FOREIGNERS ALARMED—A PUBLIC CRISIS IMMINENT. LONDON, June 24, 1876. A special despatch to the Standard, dated Constantinople, June 21, via Athens, says:—"Great uneasiness prevails and is increasing. The palace of Sultan Murad is surrounded day and night by pickets of cavalry. The Russian residents are sending their families away. Ibrahim Pasha has been placed under arrest. There are various rumors that he is implicated in Russian intrigues, and that he assisted Abdul-Aziz in disposing of his treasure."

The censorship of the press is extremely severe. Three Turkish and three French journals are now suspended. The government is fast becoming unpopular and will speedily fall if it does not abandon its undeviating attitude."

PRINCE MILAN OF SERBIA IN A DANGEROUS POSITION. A Berlin despatch to the Morning Post reports that Prince Milan of Servia is in serious difficulty. The influence of Prince Karageorgevich, a pretender to the throne, is being used to influence the popular sentiment, which already is decidedly in favor of war with Turkey. Karageorgevich's popularity is reported to be increasing, and it is said the Servian government apprehends disturbances among the people.

SPECIAL ENGLISH REPORT OF THE CRISIS IN THE EAST. The Times special correspondent at Berlin telegraphs the following:—"The government here contemplates the immediate issue of a four per cent loan for \$25,000,000."

"The Servian Minister of War has informed Prince

Milan that the entire second ban of militia have been mobilized and sent to the frontier. This adds 42,000 men to the 70,000 already under arms, and completes Servia's armament."

"The German exchanges have almost suspended business, pending a decision as to what is the meaning of the Servian armament."

ENGLAND. FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS—STOCK OF BULLION IN THE BANK—POLITICAL PARTY RULES STRICTLY ENFORCED—COTTON SUPPLY AND PRICES—BREADSTUFFS—AMERICAN FLOUR FIRM IN A DOWNWARD MARKET.

LONDON, June 23, 1876. The Times of this morning in its financial article says:—"Bar silver is very weak, some amount having sold for the Continent at 5d. The only rate at which it can be sold for India is 50½d. Indian exchanges are reduced ¼d. We understand that the Parliamentary committee of inquiry into the causes of the depreciation of silver do not see their way to recommend the government to take any definite steps in the matter."

THE AMERICAN STOCK OF BULLION. The amount of bullion now in the Bank of England is the largest ever recorded, and the proportion of reserve to liability the highest that it has been for years.

PRICE OF SILVER. The Daily News and Standard mention silver transactions at 51½d.

The latest report, published at four P. M., says the quotation of silver to-day is 50½d. a bid. The market is very flat.

POLITICAL PARTY RULES ENFORCED AGAINST MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT. The committee of the Reform Club have expelled Sir George Bowyer, member of Parliament for Westford, and Mr. Henry W. Ripley, member of Parliament for Bradford, from the club, because, although elected as Liberals, they have lately supported the government on several occasions.

THE COTTON TRADE DURING THE WEEK. LIVERPOOL, June 23, 1876. The circular of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association, issued to-day, in its review of the week ending yesterday says:—"Cotton has been in fair demand throughout the week, and quotations were generally fully maintained. American has been in fair demand but quotations for all qualities are unchanged. Sea island has been in moderate inquiry and prices are steady. In futures transactions have been comparatively limited. American is 1-16d. a bid, below last Thursday's rates, while East India is firm."

RECEIPTS AND DISTRIBUTION OF COTTON. Sales of the week. 53,000. Exporters took. 4,000. Speculators took. 4,900. Total stock. 1,028,000. American. 603,000. Egyptian. 58,000. Sea Island. 34,000. Actual export. 7,000. Amount allowed. 370,000. American sales of the week. 100,000. Forwarded from the ships' side direct to spinners. 5,000. American sales of the week. 51,000.

BREADSTUFFS—THE GRAIN AND FLOUR MARKET. A leading grain circular issued this afternoon says:—"Under the influence of the finest weather, hot sun and occasional showers, the wheat trade has generally been dull and most of the markets are either lower or tending toward a decline. In the mean time foreign supplies continue to arrive to a fair extent, although not liberally, as heretofore, but, with the small Continental demand, amply sufficient for immediate wants."

PRICES LOWER IN A BULL MARKET. To-day's market was thinly attended, and the demands for wheat were quite restricted, sellers being willing to accept a reduction of one penny from Tuesday's prices.

AMERICAN FLOUR. Flour was dull, good American scarcely maintaining full rates.

CORN. Corn was in fair request at a decline of three pence.

WEATHER REPORT. The weather to-day is wet. There was heavy rain in the southern part of England yesterday.

CHINA AND BRITAIN. A CELESTIAL GENERAL LIKELY TO BE RE-INVOLVED. LONDON, June 23, 1876. A despatch from Bombay to the Reuters Telegram Company says:—"Although Mr. Grosvenor's report has not yet transpired, it is surmised it will strongly implicate the Chinese General Leecheetah in the murder of Mr. Margary."

THE ERIE RAILWAY. STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING IN LONDON—SIR EDWARD WATKIN'S NEW PLAN OF BONDS RE-DEMPTION. LONDON, June 23, 1876. At a meeting of the Erie Railway stockholders to-day Sir Edward Watkin submitted the following plan:—"That without reducing the rate of interest, beginning next September, they should, for a period of four and a half years, the alternate coupons of the first bonds, paying alternate coupons in gold, and that they should fund of the second bonds in half yearly coupon in a lump."

Sir Edward suggested that there should be power in 1880 to redeem the second bonds at £20. The meeting adopted the scheme after a complimentary allusion to Messrs. Jewett, Fleming and Miller.

DETAILS OF SIR EDWARD WATKIN'S EXPLANATION. LONDON, June 24, 1876. Sir Edward Watkin explained that, under the scheme submitted to the meeting yesterday, the holders of \$1,000 nominal of the second bonds would receive immediately \$300 in new bonds, which would pay five per cent interest, commencing June 1, 1877. After 1880 the interest on the second bonds which were not redeemed would be reduced from seven to six per cent. Preference and ordinary shareholders were to be assessed respectively three and six per cent. It was decided that two or three leading Americans should be invited to co-operate and support Jewett.

GERMANY. CHANCELLOR BISMARCK NOT IN ROBUST HEALTH. LONDON, June 24, 1876. A special despatch from Berlin to the Pall Mall Gazette says:—"Bismarck has gone to Kissingen for chronic inflammation of the veins of the legs."

A LITTLE MORE TOLERANT TOWARD ARNIM. The Kammergericht has consented to permit Count Von Arnim to go to Carlsbad unmolested and to send from there a physician's certificate of his inability to undergo imprisonment.

DENMARK. THE FOLKETING, by a vote of 62 to 24, adopted an order of the day upon the Armenthal bill, rejecting the proposal of the Left, which recently caused the dissolution of the Chamber.

The session will be closed to-morrow.

THE ARCTIC REGIONS. A MILD WINTER IN NORTHERN GREENLAND—NO NEWS FROM THE ENGLISH EXPEDITION. COPENHAGEN, June 23, 1876. The government has received advices from Upernivik, the most northern Danish settlement in Greenland, to March 31, which state that the winter there had been mild.

No communication north of Melville Bay had been had since autumn, so there was no news from the British expedition under Captain Nares.

THE SMITH EXTRADITION CASE. TORONTO, Ont., June 23, 1876. The case of Narian Smith, who was ordered to be extradited some months ago, but who for some reason was lodged in jail at Sandwich, was again before Judges Osgood and Hall here. The present misunderstanding on the extradition question between the United States and England led to an application for the prisoner's discharge. The application was refused, but the court said it would be considered on its merits if again made a month hence.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Big Fight With the Sioux on the Rosebud Creek.

ALMOST A SAVAGE VICTORY.

Graphic Details of the March, the Encounter and the Retreat.

Ten of the Troops Killed and Twenty Wounded.

THIRTEEN SIOUX SCALPS

Gallant Conduct of the Cavalry Under Conflicting Orders.

THE SIOUX WARRIORS MAGNIFICENTLY LED

General Crook Falls Back for Supplies and Ammunition.

BRAVERY OF THE FRIENDLY INDIANS.

GENERAL CROOK'S CAMP, BIG HORN EXPEDITION. GOSN CREEK, June 19, 1876. Via Fort Fetterman, June 23, 1876.

An important battle was fought day before yesterday at the head waters of Rosebud Creek, about fifty miles north, between the hostile Sioux, numbering 2,500, under Sitting Bull of the North and the column under command of Brigadier General George Crook, composed of 1,300 mounted soldiers. The fight lasted five hours, and resulted in the discomfiture of the savages, although not before they had inflicted on the troops a loss of ten killed and twenty wounded. On their own side they sacrificed by the bold attack which they made about one hundred warriors and an equal number of ponies, but thereby saved for the time being their village, which, according to the guide, lay at a distance of only six miles from the battle field.

THE MARCH. The active column of the expedition left the camp for supplies established on this stream early on the morning of June 16, General Crook at its head, intending to penetrate northward to the Grand Sioux village, with the hope of reaching it and learning its designs before being obliged to fight. His plan was to repeat the achievement of last winter with more complete success. The five companies of infantry, with a party of twenty civilians, were mounted on mules borrowed from the pack train, and only four mules' rations and one blanket were allowed each man as luggage. No means of transportation were taken, except riding horses and mules, and two sumpter mules to carry hospital necessities and pioneer tools. A force so well equipped for rapid and effective service never before moved against the Sioux. Two hundred and fifty Snakes and Crows marched as scouts, provided with government arms, led by Chiefs Louisette Cosgrove, Old Crow, Medicine Crow and Good Heart.

On the day before yesterday a march of thirty-five miles was made, when the force bivouacked at the head waters of the Rosebud, between high bluffs, where it was necessary to form in a hollow square in anticipation of a night attack, as the Crows had reported fresh signs of Sioux, and the movement of the buffalo indicated they were near. There was no molestation, however, and the march was resumed in the morning at half-past five in two columns.

THE ENEMY. But ten miles were traversed down the valley of the stream when a sudden halt was made at a wild signal of the Snakes galloping up and shouting, "Sioux! Sioux!" At the same time shots were fired rapidly beyond the low hills bordering on the stream. Other friendly Indians who had been out, on spying the enemy, dashed down into the valley, wildly gesticulating and calling to their little bands to arm and mount. The jaded ponies were exchanged for fresh ones, the Crows formed in rank and stood singing their war song and welcoming their scouts who came flying back to the accompaniment of shots fired beyond the hills as if hotly pursued. In a moment all the Snakes and Crows rushed in the direction, and war yells arose as they caught a glimpse of their ancient foe. Good Heart was pursued by two Sioux to the edge of the valley, whither he hurried to give the alarm, and there, on the summit of a hill, turning on one of them, he pulled him from his pony by the hair as he dealt the death stroke and quickly scalped him. General Crook wished first to advance the soldiers against the Sioux, whose shouts indicated they were driving the few scouts still absent from the column back to it for refuge, but the Crows could not be restrained. The Snakes and Crows charged the Sioux, and on the first onset fought them rapidly recede. Then ensued a desultory fight for half an hour, the troops in the valley being delayed from rendering support by the necessity of saddling their animals. Captain Kane's infantry company was the first to advance to the crest of the ridge north of the valley and there opened fire. Seeing the Crows and Snakes pressed back by the masses of Sioux and fired before them—a high, steep ridge being flanked by them, and their fire deadly—the infantry charged directly up the narrow backbone, stopping at every crest to level a volley at them, but saw them retire only to hold against them still higher points beyond. They had taken

A MAGNIFICENT POSITION on the stream, commanding the ravines through which the troops would probably have passed, and where they might have been slaughtered like sheep before a charge could have been made. Captain Kane held the first crest next the valley fifteen minutes. The battalion of the Second cavalry, under Captain Noyes, charged a crest further north, and when dismounted poured in two volleys. This movement was performed for the purpose of preventing the Sioux from regaining their lost ground. Captain Mills, at the head of a battalion of the Third cavalry, moved forward through Noyes' ranks and charged the next higher crest, where he dismounted, and his men, lying down, maintained a steady fire for half an hour against the crowd of Sioux skirmishers who lay partly concealed. The Crows, who had been withdrawn from the front of the troops, made another charge and again fell back. The Sioux, now become more bold, were creeping forward and getting ready to make

a dash, when Mills moved up the side of the mound which protected them and again drove them back. This time their flight would have been final, but for an order received to wheel to the right and charge certain points where small groups of Sioux were harassing his flank. As he approached they gave him several heavy volleys, but broke and ran. The battalion halted in the captured bluffs, when an aide of General Crook's delivered the command to

CRASH FIGHTING and advance directly north along the stream to the Sioux village, supposed by the guides to be only six miles distant. Captain Noyes was to follow and support him, but before moving he received counter orders, the Crows having changed their opinion about the location of the village. Captain Nickerson was sent to direct Mills to return, but did not overtake him until after he had proceeded four miles. Meanwhile Colonel Royall, in command of all the cavalry, but in immediate charge of the left of the line, composed of companies D, F, B and L of the Third cavalry, Captain Henry, battalion commander, companies C and G, under Captain Yarnall, squadron commander, and Captain Andrews' troop of the Second cavalry, had a terrible task to perform. Your correspondent was with him through the fight, and observed that he manipulated his men under the difficult and

CONFLICTING ORDERS from his superior with consummate skill, although he could not prevent unnecessary sacrifice of life without risking the penalty of disobedience. The left wing of cavalry went forward at a trot to second the advance of Captain Mills on the main ridge by going up a hollow on the left, behind successive low hills. One company after another was deployed in line as skirmishers, and fired with deadly effect upon the Sioux, who were within close range. Every point of vantage, northwest and south, seemed crowded by them. The firing was checked, however, by the cry that they were Crows, and before the mistake was recognized they had retired after a general discharge of their pieces. Those on the highest crest of the main ridge, however, where hundreds of them were massed, maintained their ground and continued a murderous fire. The cavalry on the left saw the Snakes and Crows fly before them twice as Mills' battalion disappeared on the other side after his last charge. A line of infantry was all that kept them from sweeping the whole ridge which had before been captured from them and offered no protection from the falling hail of bullets which they were pouring upon our left, where Colonel Royall was in command. A moment more and our steady advance would have gained the left wing, a position from which it would have mowed down the Sioux who were harassing it, but the order was to advance slowly, and as the centre was stationary there was a fear of going too far ahead. Meantime the line holding them in check on main ridge aimed so accurately that a great many of the enemy slipped away and rode rapidly southward, dodging behind the rocks and mounds to reach the flank, where from the palisades a dropping fire had already begun. The soldiers were eager to charge. Had they done so their exposure would have been shortened and end in a triumphant chase. At this moment an order came from General Crook

TO FALL BACK and connect with the right of the line, so as to concentrate and make a general advance. This movement was disastrous. The Sioux held all the highest ground, and from several points swept the lower ridge in our rear with a terrible enfilading fire which pressed the line of retreat. As the cavalry retreated slowly on foot and skirmishing, the Sioux made repeated charges on the flanks and were repulsed by the resolute courage of the men, who, although principally recruits, stood their ground as bravely as veterans. In forming a junction with the main command a wide hollow must be crossed, which was swept by a rain of fire from the bluffs, and the Sioux were already preparing to charge from both ends. They made every exertion to keep the command divided, and their fighting at this moment was mastery. Colonel Royall sent to General Crook to ask support, but before an infantry company took position to protect the retreat he was pressed back so that his men found themselves suddenly in the hollow, the Sioux charging upon them on two sides and a dropping fusillade cutting them down. Nine men were killed here and twenty wounded. I crossed over to the hill occupied by the infantry a moment before and just escaped an onset of the savages. Captain Henry was horribly wounded in the head. The infantry, taking position behind the west incline of the ridge, opened fire. At this moment Captain Handall, seeing the peril of the cavalry, set the Crows and Snakes at full speed into the hollow and the latter fought the Sioux nobly. One of them, after Captain Henry had fallen, stood and protected him until the soldiers made a dash and bore him off. Sergeant Von Moll separated in the retreat from his company, and, surrounded by Sioux, was rescued by Old Crow, single handed. As soon as the junction of the line was effected the Sioux began to yield, and the infantry, under Major Burrows and Burt, drove them at last from the high cone which they had held so long. The Snakes caused their final flight and pursued a party of four Sioux two miles, killed them all and took their scalps. At one o'clock the firing had ceased, and the whole command followed in pursuit; but after moving three miles forward the country appeared so dangerous that General Crook determined to fall back to the point where the battle began.

THE CROWS DISSATISFIED. Meanwhile the Crows were counselling on a bluff about the circumstances of the fight, and expressing the belief that the soldiers had not promptly supported their first advance against the Sioux (which was true), and had determined to return home. The ammunition, only 100 rounds to the man, was half exhausted, and General Crook concluded to return to the camp and make another advance after giving rest to the troops, meanwhile hoping to conciliate the discontented Crows. In this he did not succeed. They left last evening for their village, which they fear the Sioux have visited during their absence. The Snakes still remain, but their steadfastness cannot be relied on.

DETAILS OF THE FIGHT. Some of the minor incidents of the fight were most horrible. A small squad of cavalrymen, acting as rear guard on the march, were ordered to hold a point on the left. The Sioux surrounded them and shot them in the face, only two escaping.

Private Richard Bennett's body was dismembered by the savages and the hands and feet cut off. The troops behaved gallantly in rescuing their dead and wounded.

A corporal of T company, Third cavalry, made a gallant charge to rescue a comrade from the scalp-

ing knife. The Sioux only obtained one scalp, while the friendly Indians captured thirteen of the Sioux who dragged many of their dead from the field behind their ponies.

THE KILLED AMONG THE TROOPS. Private Richard Bennett. Private Antoine Newkirk. Private Allen J. Mitchell. Private Brooks Connors. Private George Potts. Private David Marshall. Private Gilbert Rowe. Private William W. Allen. Private Eugene Flynn. Private Harold.

THE WOUNDED. Captain Guy V. Henry. Private Samuel Crook. Private John K. Reahmer. Private William H. Edwards. Private Fetherly. Private Fowlmuth. Private Loeshorsack. Private O'Brien. Private Grosset. Private Carly. Private Stuart. Private Riley. Private Hunt. Private Skinner. Private O'Donnell. Private Meaghan. Private James A. Devine. Private John Terry. Private Richard Flynn.

INDIAN LOSS. Of the Indian allies one Snake was killed and eight wounded.

THE WITHDRAWAL. The Sioux were too much demoralized to trouble the column while withdrawing. A bivouac was made the night after the battle on the field. It is supposed that the village of the Sioux was moved during the fight. The supply train will be sent to Fetterman, and will return in about twenty days, after which the new scouts will take their place, with five additional companies of infantry.

The wounded were transported to this camp on mule litters, and all are doing well.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BATTLE.

CHICAGO, June 23, 1876. A despatch was received by General Sheridan to-day, from General Crook, dated Camp on the South of Tongue River, Wyoming, June 19, officially confirming the press despatch concerning the fight with Indians.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED. General Crook reports nine white men killed and fifteen wounded in the Third cavalry, two wounded in the Second cavalry, three wounded in the Fourth infantry and Captain Henry, of the Third cavalry, severely wounded in the face. The loss of the Indians cannot be estimated, but thirteen dead bodies were left on the field and many had been removed.

REINFORCEMENTS ORDERED UP. OMAHA, June 23, 1876. General Crook has ordered five additional companies of infantry and one of cavalry to report to his headquarters, in the field, at once.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE. CHICAGO, W. T., June 23, 1876. As intimated in the last despatch, Crook's command left camp on the morning of the 16th inst. with four days' rations, and struck across to the Rosebud, a branch of the Yellowstone, in Montana. Following down this creek next morning about five miles, the Snake and Crow scouts brought word from the front that the Sioux were in force at the hills, and by half past eight o'clock the command was in position and

AN EXTENSIVE FIRE was inaugurated along the bluffs to the north of the creek. The enemy, who had begun the attack, showing thereby their confidence in their ability to whip the command, retired as the soldiers and allies advanced. The Sioux, all well mounted and well armed, swarmed in numbers at times and were prodigal in the use of ammunition. The fight lasted four hours, when the enemy retired out of sight at every point.

THE CASUALTIES are as follows:—Third Cavalry—Company B, Sergeant Marshall and private Roe killed. Privates Broderston and Featherby, wounded. Company L—Privates Allen and Flynn, killed. Sergeant Enoch, Corporal Carter, Privates Smith, Stewart, O'Brien, Loney and Boskey wounded. Company L—Sergeant Newkirk, Privates Bennett, Rotts, Connors and Mitchell killed. Sergeants Cook, Edwards, Snow and Cramer wounded. Second Cavalry—Captain Henry. Company D—Sergeant O'Donnell, wounded. Company B—Private Steiner, wounded. The latter are all likely to recover.

One Snake scout was killed and three wounded, and four Crows were wounded.

THE ENEMY'S LOSS. The dead bodies of thirteen Sioux were found on the field, and it is certain a number more were killed, with the usual proportion of wounded. Several of the Sioux' ponies were killed, and General Crook's horse was shot under him.

THE LOCATION. The fight occurred fifty miles from the wagon and pack train, and owing to the want of rations and that the wounded might be cared for it was necessary to return thither.

CONDUCT OF THE TROOPS. The officers and soldiers all displayed great gallantry, the nature of the ground making the infantry advantage. General Crook has ordered five companies to join him at once, the cavalry meanwhile continuing operations on the plains and hills, should no definite information of villages be obtained. There is one month's supply of provisions in the camp. The Crows have returned to their homes. The Snakes still remain. The rich game country of the Big Horn affords an ample commissary department for the Sioux.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER. WASHINGTON, June 24—1 A. M. Probabilities.

For Saturday, in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, southerly winds, partly cloudy, warmer weather and falling barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, southwest winds, stationary temperature, cloudy or partly cloudy weather, local rains and slight changes in barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri valleys, partly cloudy or clear, warmer weather, southerly winds and rising barometer.

For the Lake region, southwest to northwest winds, cloudy or partly cloudy weather, stationary temperature, stationary or lower pressure.

For the Middle and Eastern States, falling barometer, stationary or higher temperatures, southwest winds, cloudy or partly cloudy weather and light rains.

The rivers will generally fall except a slight rise in the Ohio and at Memphis.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hedges' pharmacy, Herald Building:—

3 A. M. 1875. 1876. 3:30 P. M. 1875. 1876. 6 A. M. 69 63 6 P. M. 75 80 9 A. M. 70 69 9 P. M. 71 75 12 M. 74 78 12 P. M. 71 71

Average temperature yesterday, 72°. Average temperature for corresponding date last year, 72°.

DOM PEDRO.

CONFERENCES OF THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE WORLD—A VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BUILDING. PHILADELPHIA, June 23, 1876. The Emperor of Brazil has issued invitations to a number of gentlemen representing the governments of the world at the Exhibition to attend conversations upon the subject of the great display. The first of these gatherings occurred on Thursday evening at the rooms of His Majesty at the Continental, and was attended by a select company of thirty-five gentlemen, of whom only four were Americans. The evening was pleasantly spent in informal conversations upon the general features of the Exhibition. Four of these entertainments have been appointed, of which the second takes place to-morrow evening.

His Brazilian Majesty Dom Pedro left the Continental at seven o'clock this morning, accompanied by the Viscount de Bom Retiro, Vice Minister of Public Instruction, and Dr. Herculano de Moraes, Brazilian Minister to the United States, proceeded to the Academy of Natural Sciences, where he arrived fifteen minutes later. Here the Emperor was received and entertained by the following named officers or members of the institution:—Professors Leidy, Haldeman, Keeney, of the University of Pennsylvania; Mr. Cope, Paleontologist of the United States Geological Survey; Dr. LeCompte, ex-President of the American Society for the Advancement of Science; Dr. Pickering and Messrs. Redfield and Brewster. His Majesty was accompanied by these gentlemen in turn through the departments of the Academy and manifested special interest in the library and microscopical department. As a souvenir of his visit, presentations were made to him of copies of recent works on the vertebrate fauna of Dakota and Nebraska and photographic views of the interior and exterior of the building. After spending one hour and three-quarters in the institution, the visitors left for the Exhibition.

At the grounds the Emperor devoted the entire four hours of his visit to a leisurely inspection of the United States government building. The geological, ethnological and educational sections were severely visited and many of the objects examined in detail with great care, especially the photographs of the geological surveys. The Patent Office, its publications and model of the cotton gin, and next the Agricultural Bureau, with its grains, fruits, native woods and fishes of the United States, attracted his attention. The refrigerators for the preservation of fresh fish, the models of fishing vessels and plastic casts of fishes were given special notice. He also observed the original house made by the natives of Alaska, which occupies a place in the rear of the Government Building. The presence of the Emperor at the Exhibition, and the different departments until some time after his arrival, as he was entirely unaccompanied, but upon being recognized provision was instantly made whereby he was escorted through each section by the chiefs of each respectively—viz., General Eaton, of the educational; Mr. Knight, of the Patent Office; Professor Baird, of the natural history; and also the mineral. In the ordinance laboratory the Emperor witnessed the operation of the chronograph in measuring the velocity of the light of incandescence, and was then taken through the ordinance and hospital section by Lieutenant Metcalfe, and through the Navy Department exhibition by Lieutenant Davenport.

HOTEL ARRIVALS. Congressman Chester W. Chapin and Lieutenant Governor Horatio G. Knight, of Massachusetts, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. William D. Bishop, President of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, and Robert Harris, President of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, have arrived at the Windsor Hotel. Ex-Governor William B. Washburn, of Massachusetts, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Rear Admiral Henry K. Hoff, United States Navy, is quartered at the Everett House. General George S. Dolge, of California, is at the Brevoort House. Paymaster George E. Hendee and Lieutenant George C. Reiter, United States Navy, and Surgeon John F. Head, United States Army, are registered at the Gilbey House. N. Guilford, general freight agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, is at the Hoffman House. Judge M. S. Steiner and George M. Pullman, of Chicago, are at the Windsor Hotel.</